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PRÆNUNCIÆ BAHAMENSES—II.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A FLORA OF THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

BY

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Chicago, U. S. A.

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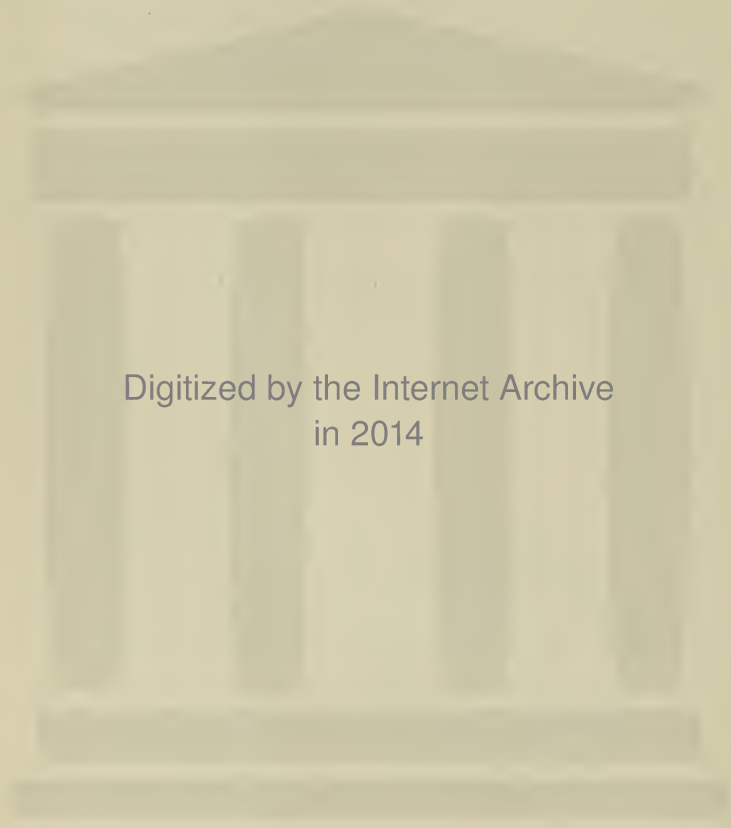
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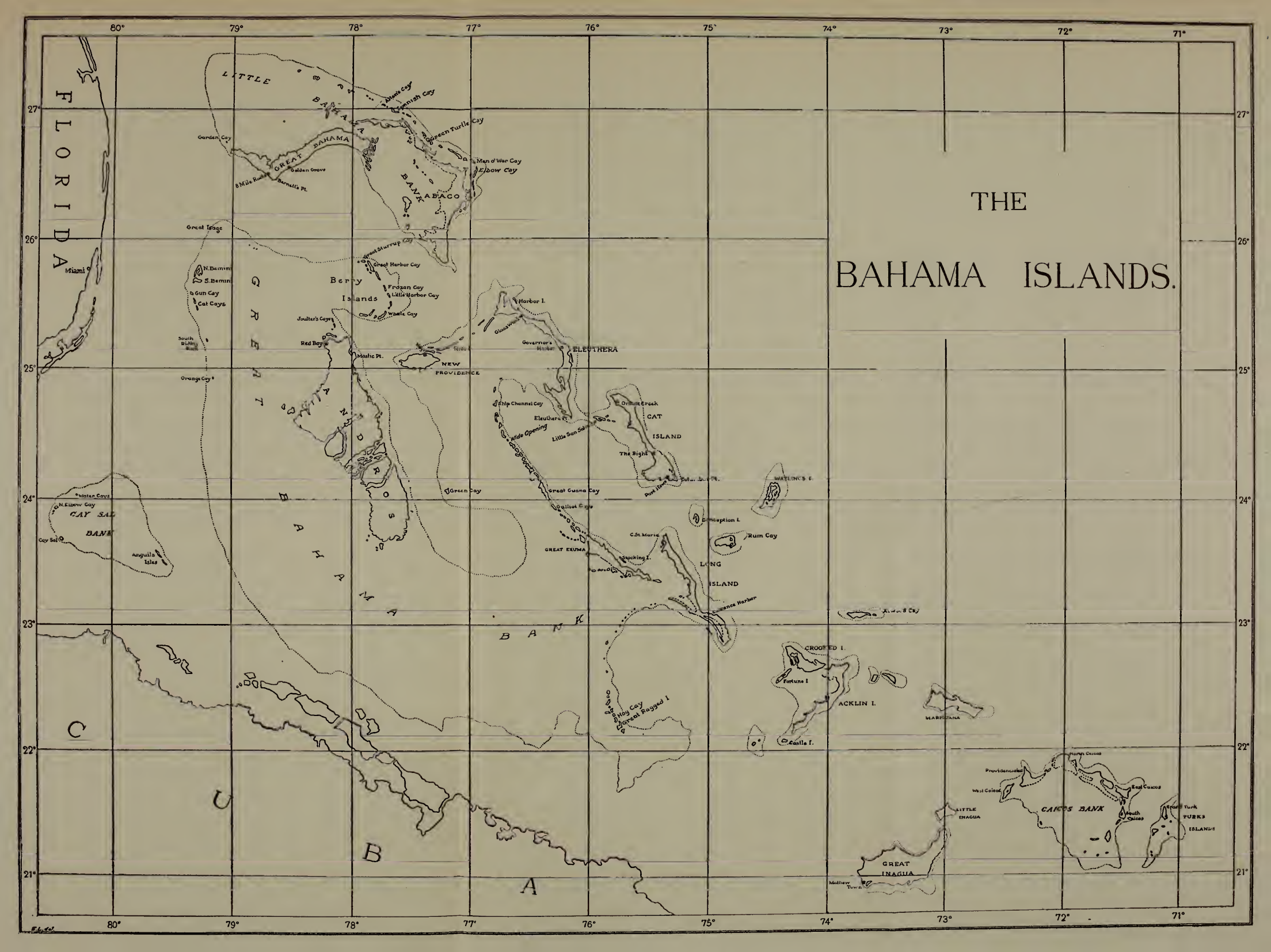
THE
BAHAMA ISLANDS.
FLORIDA
Miami
LITTLE BAHAMA BANK
Abaco Cay
Spanish Cay
Green Turtle Cay
Garden Cay
GREAT BAHAMA
Golden Grove
8 Mile Rock
Barnetts Pt.
Man o' War Cay
Elbow Cay
BANK
ABACO
Great Isaac
Great Sturrup
Great Harbor Cay
N. Bemini
S. Bemini
Gun Cay
Cat Cays
Berry Islands
Frozan Cay
Little Harbor Cay
Whale Cay
Joulter's Cays
South Riding
Red Bay
Mastic Pt.
Orange Cay
GREAT BAHAMA BANK
Harbor I.
Glass Window
Governor's Harbor
ELEUTHERA
NEW PROVIDENCE
Ship Channel Cay
Eleuthera Pt.
Wide Opening
Little San Sal
CAT ISLAND
The Bight
Pond Head
WATLINGS I.
Water Cays
N. Elbow Cay
CAY SAL BANK
Cay Sal
Anguilla Isles
Green Cay
Great Guana Cay
Galliot Cays
Exception I.
C. St. Maria
Rum Cay
GREAT EXUMA
Stocking I.
LONG ISLAND
Clarence Harbor
Acklins Cay
CROOKED I.
Fortune I.
ACKLIN I.
Castle I.
Hog Cay
Great Ragged I.
MARIGUANA
CUBA
Northern Caicos
Providenciales
West Caicos
East Caicos
CAICOS BANK
South Caicos
Grand Turk
TURKS ISLANDS
LITTLE INAGUA
GREAT INAGUA
Matthew Town
80°
79°
78°
77°
76°
75°
74°
73°
72°
71°
27°
26°
25°
24°
23°
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21°

PRÆNUNCIÆ BAHAMENSES—II.

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A FLORA OF THE BAHAMIAN ARCHIPELAGO.

CHARLES F. MILLSPAUGH, M.D.

Since the issue of the first of these papers* the co-workers upon the Flora of the Bahamian Archipelago have continued their investigations as outlined in that publication and have extended the survey to embrace Andros, Eleuthera, Little San Salvador, Cat Island, Conception Island, Rum Cay, Watling's, Atwood's Cay (Samana), Long Island, Great Ragged Island, Crooked Island, Fortune Island, Turk's Islands and the Caicos and Cay Sal Groups.

The collections have been increased to some 12,000 sheets and embrace the field work of the following collectors in the localities indicated under each:

Brace — Mr. Louis J. K. Brace, in addition to the field work outlined on page 138, has been commissioned by the New York Botanical Garden and this Museum to make three further explorations. From these he has returned over 1,800 numbers as follows: Rum Cay (3919–3993); Fortune Island (3994–4179); Acklin's Island (4260–4471); Crooked Island (4533–4776); and Andros (4876–5377 and 6657–7139). In the Andros work he not only traversed the East side but also made his way around to the difficult swash region of the West coast, and penetrated the dividing channel across the southern third of the Island. Mr. Brace has also continued his search for interesting plants on New Providence (7141–7161 and 7905–7910). Our collections of his plants have been further enriched through securing his personal set of the series he collected in 1886 which formed the basis of Gardiner & Brace's Plants of the Bahama Islands.†

*Field Col. Mus. Bot., 2: 137-184. Feb. 17. 1906.

†Gardiner & Brace per Dolley in Proc. Acad. Nat. Sci. Phila., 1889, 349-426.

Britton — Dr. N. L. Britton, see page 138.

Britton & Brace — Dr. N. L. Britton and Mr. Louis J. K. Brace, see page 139.

Britton & Millspaugh — Dr. N. L. Britton and the author, in addition to the field work outlined on pages 139–140, undertook, in 1907, a very exhaustive exploration of the Out Islands, embracing the following localities: Eleuthera, from the Glass Window to Harbor Island (5376–5404); Glass Window to Gregorytown (5405–5440); Governor's Harbor and vicinity (5441–5542); Rock Sound and vicinity (5543–5590); Miller's and Bannermantown and vicinities (5591–5613) and in the vicinity of the extreme southern point of the island (5614–5656). Little San Salvador (5657–5701). Cat Island, from Orange Creek around the extreme north end of the island, down the northeast shore to Cotton Point and across (5702–5791); the vicinity of The Bight and across the island and back (5792–5945); and Port Howe and vicinity (5946–5986). Conception Island (5987–6043). Watling's Island, Cockburntown vicinity (6044–6144); from Cockburntown across Little and Great Lakes to the Light on the east coast (6145–6169); Graham's Harbor south along the east coast to Columbus' Monument (6170–6188); Graham's Harbor around the north end of the island to Cockburntown (6189–6224). Long Island, vicinity of Clarencetown and across the island to the west shore, and on Thatch and Strachan's Cays (6225-6359); and the extreme north end of the island at Cape St. Maria (6360–6370). New Providence in the vicinity of Nassau (5354–5366).

Coker — Prof. William C. Coker, see page 140.

Cooper — Dr. William Cooper, see page 140.

Curtiss — Mr. A. H. Curtiss, see page 140.

Earle — Prof. F. S. Earle, see page 140.

E. G. Britton — Mrs. N. L. Britton, in addition to her field work noted on page 141, accompanied her husband and the author as far as Harbor Island and remained there, as a base, while working that island and the extreme north end of Eleuthera (6370–6527). Returning to New Providence she did further discriminating field work on that island (6529–6656) while awaiting the return of the Out Island Expedition.

Hitchcock — Prof. Albert S. Hitchcock, see page 141.

Through a later purchase of Prof. Hitchcock's "Florida Herbarium" this Museum secured 133 duplicate sheets of his Bahamian collections, these are in addition to his original collection which is still a loan to this Museum by the Missouri Botanical Garden.

Howe — Dr. M. A. Howe, in addition to his field work on the algae of the

Bahamas as indicated on page 141, accompanied Mr. Percy Wilson on the expedition to the southern islands (see Wilson) whence he returned a large amount of interesting and critical additional material.

Millspaugh — The author, see page 141.

Nash & Taylor — Dr. George V. Nash and Mr. Norman Taylor, see page 142.

Northrop — Mrs. Alice (Rich) Northrop, see page 142.

Rothrock — Prof. J. T. Rothrock made, in the interests of the University of Pennsylvania, an expedition to the British West Indies in his 51-ton Yawl "White Cap" during the winter of 1890–91. On this expedition he collected 4 days on New Providence; 2 on Cat Island; a part of one day on Watling's; 2 days on Crooked Island; 2 on Fortune Island, and a day on Great Inagua. His collecting was done independently from that of Prof. Hitchcock, who accompanied him. The first set was deposited in the herbarium of the University of Pennsylvania; the second, comprising 162 sheets, he has kindly placed in the herbarium of this Museum.

Wight — Mr. Alex. E. Wight, under the patronage of the Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., made a Bahamian collection of 281 numbers from December, 1904, to May, 1905. He collected on New Providence and Hog Island (1–226 and 271–274), and on Andros at Mangrove Cay, Fresh Creek, Calabash Bay, and Small Hope (227–270). The resulting plants were determined by the author and the initial set retained at this Museum (with the exception of about six numbers in the Orchidaceae which are in the herbarium of Prof. Oakes Ames). Duplicate sets have been deposited in the Gray Herbarium and the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden. [This paragraph should substitute that concerning Mr. Wight's collections on page 142.]

Wilson — Mr. Percy Wilson, of the New York Botanical Garden, on a commission from that institution and this Museum, and accompanied by Dr. Howe, made an exploration of the southeastern islands from November 22d to December 29th, 1907. His field was as follows: Cat Island, at The Bight (7163–7197) and the southwest end of the island (7198–7202). Watling's Island, at Cockburntown (7203–7225); Graham's Harbor (7226–7258); and the extreme southeast and southwest ends (7259–7336 and 7337–7359). Atwood's Cay (Samana) (7360–7424 and 7903–7904). Mariguana, at a point ten miles west of Abraham Bay (7425–7451); Abraham Bay and vicinity (7452–7540); five miles west of Southeast Point (7541–7557) and at Southeast Point (7558–7589). The Caicos Islands: on South Caicos (7590–

7693); Pine Cay (7694-7697); North Caicos at Kew and vicinity (7698–7748); Providenciales (7749–7752) and West Caicos (7753–7763); Little Inagua, at the western end (7764–7782). Castle Island (7783–7802). The Ragged Cays, at Great Ragged Island (7803–7869) and Hog Cay (7870–7882). The Exuma Chain, at Harvest Cay (7883–7898); and Rose Island (7899–7902). From May 13 to June 7, 1909, he explored the Cay Sal Bank, spending four days on Anguilla Islands (7932–8078) and one day each on Salt Cay (8079–8124), Water Cay (8132–8159), and Elbow Cay (8125–8131). On the trip out he spent one day at Riding Rocks (7912–7924), and one on Orange Cay (7925–7931), of the Bimini Group; and on his return to Nassau: six days collecting on New Providence (8168–8247, 8323-8343, 8370–8413, 8434–8436) and four on Hog Island (8248-8322, 8344–8369, 8414–8433). The collections are deposited in duplicate in the herbaria of The New York Botanical Garden and this Museum.

Islands Represented in these Collections.

Abaco — *Brace, Coker.*
Acklin's Island — *Brace.*
Allen's Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*
Andros — *Brace, Coker, Northrop, Wight.*
Anguilla Island — *Wilson.*
Atwood's Cay (Samana) — *Howe, Wilson.*
Big Golden Cay (Andros) — *Wight.*
Bimini, North — *Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.*
Bimini, South — *Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.*
Broad Rock Cay (Andros) — *Brace.*
Caicos, North — *Howe, Wilson.*
Caicos, South — *Howe, Wilson.*
Caicos, West — *Howe, Wilson.*
Castle Island — *Howe, Wilson.*
Cat Cay, North (Biminis) — *Brace, Howe, Millspaugh.*
Cat Cay, South (Biminis) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*
Cat Island — *Britton & Millspaugh, Hitchcock, Howe, Wilson, Rothrock.*
Cave Cay (Exuma Chain) *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Conception Island — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Crab Cay (Watling's Isl.) — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Crooked Island — *Brace, Hitchcock, Rothrock.*
Delectable Cay (Acklin's) — *Brace.*
Eleuthera — *Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, E. G. Britton, Hitchcock, Rothrock.*
Elbow Cay (Abaco) — *Brace, Coker.*
Elbow Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — *Wilson.*
Exuma — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Fortune Island (or Long Cay) — *Brace, Hitchcock, Rothrock.*
Frozen Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Galiot Cay, Great (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Galiot Cay, Little (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Garden Cay (Great Bahama) — *Brace.*
George's Island (Eleuthera) — *Coker.*
Goat Cay (Berry Is.) *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Goat Cay (Andros) — *Brace.*
Great Bahama Island — *Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Green Cay — *Coker.*
Green Turtle Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*

Guana, Great (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Gun Cay (Biminis) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*
Harbor Cay, Great (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Harbor Cay, Little (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Harbor Island — *E. G. Britton.*
Harvest Cay (Exuma Chain) *Howe, Wilson.*
High Point Cays (Andros) — *Brace.*
Hog Cay (Ragged Group) — *Howe, Wilson.*
Hog Island (New Providence) — *Brace, Britton, E. G. Britton, Britton & Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Northrop, Wight, Wilson.*
Inagua — *Hitchcock, Nash & Taylor, Rothrock.*
Inagua, Little — *Howe, Nash & Taylor, Wilson.*
Isaac, Great — *Brace.*
Joulter's Cays (Andros) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*
Lignum Vitae Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Little San Salvador — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Long Bay Cays (Andros) — *Brace.*
Long Cay, see Fortune Island.
Long Island — *Coker, Britton & Millspaugh.*
Mangrove Cay (Andros) — *Brace, Coker, Wight.*
Mangrove Cay, Little (Andros) — *Brace, Coker.*
Man o'War Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*
Mariguana — *Howe, Wilson.*
New Providence — *Brace, Britton, E. G. Britton, Britton & Brace, Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, Cooper, Curtiss, Earle, Hitchcock, Howe, Millspaugh, Northrop, Rothrock, Wight, Wilson.*
No Harbor Cay (Rose Island) — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Orange Cay — *Wilson.*
Pigeon Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*
Pine Cay (Caicos) — *Howe, Wilson.*
Providenciales — *Howe, Wilson.*
Ragged Island, Great — *Howe, Wilson.*
Riding Rocks — *Wilson.*
Rose Cay (Andros) — *Brace.*
Rose Island — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe, Northrop, Wilson.*
Rum Cay — *Brace, Coker.*
Salt Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — *Wilson.*
Salt Cay (New Providence) — *Northrop.*
Samana, see Atwood's Cay.
San Salvador, Little — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Sheep Cay (Inagua) — *Nash & Taylor.*

Ship Channel Cay (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Silver Cay (New Providence) — *Howe, Millspaugh.*
Spanish Cay (Abaco) — *Brace.*
Stocking Island (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Strahan's Cay (Long Isl.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Sturrup Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Thatch Cay (Long Isl.) — *Britton & Millspaugh.*
Turk Island, Grand — *Nash & Taylor.*
Water Cay (Cay Sal Bank) — *Coker, Wilson.*
Watling's Island — *Britton & Millspaugh, Coker, Hitchcock, Howe, Rothrock, Wilson.*
Whale Cay (Berry Is.) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*
Wide Opening, Cay North of (Exuma Chain) — *Britton & Millspaugh, Howe.*

The following, chronologically arranged, additional publications, based upon critical examination of the above collections, have appeared since the issue of Prænuncia I and may be noted in connection with the list on page 144:

"The Polyporaceae of North America — IX." W. A. Murrill in Bull. Torrey Club, 31: 604. Sesia striata (Sw.) Murr. (Jan. 9, 1905.)

"Additions to the Flora of Subtropical Florida." John K. Small in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 3: 424, 437. Linum Curtissii, Scutellaria longiflora. (Jan. 27, 1905.)

"The Polyporaceae of North America — XIII." W. A. Murrill in Bull. Torrey Club, 32: 648, 651, 652. Cariolus membranaceus (Sw.) Pat., C. pinisitus (Fr.) Pat., C. arenicolor (B. & C.) Murr. (Jan. 22, 1906.)

"Prænunciæ Bahamenses — I." C. F. Millspaugh in Pub. Field Mus. Bot. Ser., 2: 137–184. (Feb. 17, 1906.)

"Contributions to the Flora of the Bahama Islands — III." N. L. Britton in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 4: 137–143. (Mar. 19, 1906.)

"The Genus Vernonia in the Bahamas." Henry A. Gleason in Bull. Torrey Club, 33: 183–188. (Apr. 7, 1906.)

"Tectaria minima sp. nov." Lucien M. Underwood in Bull. Torrey Club, 33: 199–200. (Apr. 7, 1906.)

"Report on the Continuation of the Botanical Exploration of the Bahama Islands." N. L. Britton in Jour. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 8: 71–81. (Apr., 1907.)

"Epidendrum cochleatum L." Geo. V. Nash in Bull. Torrey Club, 34: 117. (May 7, 1907.)

"Agave Seen by Columbus found." Popular account of the Britton & Millspaugh expedition of 1907. "Discovery," 1: 30–32. (June, 1907.)

"Oxalidaceae." John K. Small in N. Am. Flora, 25: 43. Ionoxalis intermedia (A. Rich.) Small. (Aug. 24, 1907.)

"Erythroxylaceae." N. L. Britton in N. Am. Flora, 25: 61, 63, 65. Erythroxylon rotundifolium Lun., E. areolatum L., E. reticulatum Northrop, E. obovatum Macf. (Aug. 24, 1907.)

"Linaceae." John K. Small in N. Am. Flora, 25: 72, 74, 75. Cathartolinum Curtissii, C. corallicola, C. Bracei, C. lignosum. (Aug. 24, 1907.)

"Contributions to the Flora of the Bahama Islands — IV." N. L. Britton in Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 5: 311–318. (Oct. 26, 1907.)

"Phycological Studies—III." Marshall A. Howe in Bull. Torrey Club, 34: 503, 512. Halimeda simulans, Avrainvillea sordida. (Dec. 17, 1907.)

"Opuntionidae of North America." N. L. Britton. Britton & Rose in Smithson. Misc. Coll., 50: 513–514. (Feb. 20, 1908.)

"New Species of Uredineae." J. C. Arthur in Bull. Torrey Club, 34: 587–588. Prospodium bahamense sp. nov. (Feb. 27, 1908.)

"Report on the Botanical Exploration of the Bahama and Caicos Islands." M. A. Howe and Percy Wilson in Jour. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 9: 41–50. (Mar. 1908.)

"Two Bahamian Species of Evolvulus." Homer D. House in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 89–90. (Mar. 9, 1908.)

"Studies in North American Convolvulaceae." Homer D. House in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 103. (Apr. 20, 1908.)

"The Genus Ernodea Swartz: A Study of Species and Races." N. L. Britton in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 204–208. (Apr. 29, 1908.)

"The North American Species of the Genus Ipomoea." Homer D. House in N. Y. Acad. Sci., 18: 216. Ipomoea carolina, Ipomoea gracilis. (May 11, 1908.)

"New West Indian Lejeunae." Alexander W. Evans in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 383. Brachiolejeunea bahamensis. (Aug. 26, 1908.)

"Studies in West Indian Plants — II." N. L. Britton in Bull. Torrey Club, 35: 564. Harrisia Brookii. (Jan. 2, 1909.)

"Phycological Studies — IV." Marshall A. Howe in Bull. Torrey Club, 36: 84–99. Neomeris mucosa, N. Cokerii; Acetabulum pusillum, A. polyphysoides; A. p. deltoideum; Halimeda lachrymosa; Udotea spinulosa. (Mar. 4, 1909.)

OBSERVATIONS AND NEW SPECIES.

The genus Dondia, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

DONDIA Adans. Fam. 2:261. 1763.

Type species: *Chenopodium altissimum* L. Sp. Pl. 221. 1753.

Stamens as long or longer than the calyx; anthers exserted.
Leaves 3–5 cm. elongated-linear; sepals strongly hooded. 1. **D. linearis.**
Leaves 4–7 mm. narrowly-oblong; sepals simply inflexed. 2. **D. Wilsonii.**

Stamens shorter than the calyx; anthers included.
Leaves 1–3 cm. linear; sepals carinate-hooded. 3. **D. carinata.**
Leaves 2–4 mm. oblong to ovate-spatulate; sepals simply inflexed. 4. **D. insularis.**

1. **Dondia linearis** (Ell.) Heller Cat. N. A. Pl. 69. 1900.

Salsola linearis Ell. Carol. 1:332. 1821.

Saline borders and maritime rocks. Andros, at Red Bays, *Northrop 455*. Eleuthera, Rock Sound vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5563*:— North Carolina to South Florida and Texas; Cuba.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *D. fruticosa* (Forsk.) an Asiatic species.

2. **Dondia Wilsonii** sp. nov.

Annua? ramis ad rhizomam brevam divergentibus 1–3 dm. longis; foliis separatis inapproximatis anguste-oblongis 4–7 mm. longis 0.7–1 mm. crassis ad apicem rotundatis, breve petiolatis vel subsessilis; flores 1–2 in axillam foliorum supremis, 1.5–2 mm. latis; sepalis ovatis, acutis, apice inflexis; stamina in longitudinem prope sepalas, filamentae antheram tres partes longior, cellulae antherarum ad apicem contiguuae. Fructus ignotus.

Margins of salt pans. South Caicos Island, *Percy Wilson 7616* **Type.**

3. **Dondia carinata** sp. nov.

Herba perennis; ramis ad basim lignosis, erectis, 1.5–2.5 dm longis; foliis approximatis, anguste-linearis, 1.3 cm. longis, 0.8–1 mm. crassis, apiculatis, ad basim attenuatis, amplexicaulibus; inflorescentia fere unica in axilas supremis foliorum bracteacearum depositis, 2–2.5 mm. latis; sepalis scaphoideis, obtusis, apice cucullatis carinatis; stamina sepalas medio longo, cellulae antherarum plus minus didymae filamentae aequalia; semina nigerrima nitida, 1.4 x 1 mm.

Borders of savannas. South Bimini, margin of a mangrove swale, *Millspaugh 2361*. New Providence, near Nassau, *Northrop 150* **Type**, *194*. Inagua, near Blakeville, *Nash & Taylor 1121*:—Cuba, *C. Wright 2030* in Herb New York Botanical Garden; on coast near the mouth of the Bueyraca, *Britton & Wilson 54*.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *D. linearis* (Ell.) Heller.

4. **Dondia insularis** Britton Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 4: 138. 1906.

In a salina. Grand Turk Island, *Nash & Taylor 3873* **Type**.

This species has somewhat the habital appearance of the South Florida D. conferta Small, which, however, has larger flowers and filaments longer than the sepals.

The genus Portulaca, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

PORTULACA L. Sp. Pl. 445. 1753.

Type species: *Portulaca oleracea* L. infra.

Leaves flat.	1. **P. oleracea.**
Leaves subterete.	
Flowers yellow; seeds brown.	2. **P. phaeosperma.**
Flowers purple; seeds black.	3. **P. gagatosperma.**

1. **Portulaca oleracea** L. Sp. Pl. 445. 1753.

Cultivated soil, waste places, and maritime rocks. Gun Cay, *Millspaugh 2320*. Andros, Cormorant Cay, *Northrop 658;* Road to Morgan's Bluff, *Brace 6675*. Eleuthera, Savanna Sound, *Hitchcock;* Governor's Harbor vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5457*, *Hitchcock*. Fortune Island, *Brace 4148*. Crooked Island, Marine View Hill, *Brace 4773*. Inagua, *Hitchcock*. Far more common than the actual collections indicate:—All temperate and tropic regions.

2. **Portulaca phaeosperma** Urban, Symb. Ant. 4:233. 1905.

Dry, rocky, and cultivated soil. Great Bahama, West end, *Brace 3529*. Great Sturrup Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh 2258*. Andros, Conch Sound, *Northrop 580;* Fresh Creek, *Wight 260;* Mangrove Cay, *Brace 4871*, *4920;* Pure Gold, *Brace 5047*. New Providence, Farringdon Road, *Britton & Brace 196*. Eleuthera, Savanna Sound, *Hitchcock;* Governor's Harbor, *Hitchcock*. Great Galiot Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh 2858*. Watling's Island, *Hitchcock*. Long Island, Clarencetown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 6256*. Fortune Island, *Hitchcock*. Acklin's Island, Jumbie Hole, *Brace 4452*. Mariguana, Southeast Point, *Wilson 7566*. Doubtless throughout the Archipelago:—South Florida; Cuba to St. Croix; Jamaica.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop to *P. halimoides*, and by Profs. Hitchcock and Coker to *P. pilosa*.

3. **Portulaca gagatosperma** sp. nov.

Annua suffruticosa diffusa; ramis numerosis nodibus lanato-pilosis; foliis alternis brevis 6–10 mm. longis 1.5–2 mm. latis subcylindricis acuminatis breve petiolatis; inflorescentia terminalia flores ad basim lanatis pedicelis longis, lobae calycis late ovatis apiculatis non carinatis, petala purpureis emarginatis, stylis elongatis longitudae tertia 3–4-partitis; capsula 4 mm. lata infra media circumcissis, semina 0.6 mm. diam. nigerissima rugae stellulatae conjunctae in centro non mamillatae.

In waste soil and the mud of pond borders. Great Bahama, at Eight Mile Rocks, *Britton & Millspaugh 2411*. New Providence, *Brace 368* (Anno 1880); Lake Cunningham, *Britton & Brace 637*, Inagua, *Nash & Taylor 1064* **Type**; *Hitchcock*. Grand Turk Island, *Nash & Taylor 3791*:—Endemic.

Referred by Prof. Hitchcock to *P. pilosa*.

Cassia tora Linn. Sp. Pl., 376. 1753.

The only specimen of this species that I have seen from our region is the one collected by Prof. *Hitchcock* at Governor's Harbor, Eleuthera. This was referred by him to C. obtusifolia.

Cassia bicapsularis Linn. Sp. Pl., 376. 1753.

The first return of this species from the Bahamas is Mr. *Wilson's 7739* collected in the vicinity of Kew, North Caicos.

Kallstroemia maxima (Linn.) W. & A. Prodr., 145. 1834.

Rarely seen in the Bahamas. Our only specimens are: *Britton & Brace 784* from waste places at Nassau, New Providence; *Rothrock*, and *Hitchcock* from Fortune Island.

---

§ EUPHORBIEAE.

As concerns this area the *Euphorbieae* may be considered as follows:

Male and female flowers together in an involucre.
  Involucre calceiform, glands internal. 1. **Pedilanthus.**
  Involucre campanuliform, glands external.
    Glands with petaloid appendages.
      Leaves inaequilateral, oblique at the base. 2. **Chamaesyce.**
    Glands without petaloid appendages.
      Herbs or suffrutices, leafy throughout.
        Leaves alternate below, opposite above, inflorescence solitary or cymose. 3. **Poinsettia.**

Leaves scattered or whorled, inflorescence umbelliform. 4. **Tithymalus.**
Trees, leafy only at tips of branches. 5. **Euphorbiodendron.**
Shrubs or trees, without true leaves.
Stems woody, articulate. 6. **Arthrothamnus.**
Stems fleshy, ribbed, or tuberculate, often with spines or thorns. 7. **Euphorbia.**

1. **PEDILANTHUS** Poit. Ann. Mus. Par., 19:390. 1812.

Type species: *Euphorbia tithymaloides* Linn. Sp. Pl., 453. 1753.

1. **Pedilanthus tithymaloides** (Linn.) Poit. Ann. Mus. Par., 19:390. 1812.

Euphorbia tithymaloides Linn. Sp. Pl., 453. 1753.

About dwellings and escaped to coppices. Andros and Cat Islands southward to Grand Turk Island:—South Florida, West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, Old World Tropics and Sub Tropics.

2. **CHAMAESYCE** S. F. Gray, Nat. Arr. Brit. Pl., 2:260. 1821.

Type species: *Euphorbia peplis* Linn. Sp. Pl., 652. 1753.

Suffrutices, leaves thick, mostly entire.
Leaves ovate.
Inflorescence terminal, clustered.
Plants glabrous. 1. **buxifolia.**
Plants densely hairy. 2. **cayensis.**
Inflorescence axillary, solitary.
Leaves glabrous
entire, stipules deltoid acicular-bristled. 3. **Wilsonii.**
stipules aristate, not bristled. 4. **lecheoides.**
dentate, at least at the apex. 5. **exumensis.**
Leaves canescent, entire. 6. **Bracei.**
Leaves linear-oblong, glabrous. 7. **vaginulata.**
Herbaceous, leaves thin, mostly serrate.
Leaves glabrous.
Inflorescence clustered.
Leaves oblong, acute, sharply serrate.
broadly falcate, seeds red. 8. **hypericifolia.**
narrowly falcate, seeds black. 9. **brasiliensis.**
Inflorescence solitary.
Leaves ovate, blunt, dentate, or entire.
Capsules glabrous. 10. **Blodgettii.**
Capsules hairy on the angles. 11. **prostrata.**
Leaves hairy.
Inflorescence clustered.
Leaves ovate-lanceolate, sharply serrate, acute. 12. **hirta.**

Leaves ovate, crenate-dentate, obtuse. 13. **Berteriana.**
Inflorescence solitary.
Leaves orbicular or rotund, entire or apically dentate.
14. **Brittonii.**

1. **Chamaesyce buxifolia** (Lam.) Small, Fl. S. E. U. S., 712. 1903.
Euphorbia buxifolia Lam. Encyc., 2:421. 1786.

Maritime sands throughout the Archipelago:—Coasts of the Gulf of Mexico and the Caribean Sea.

2. **Chamaesyce cayensis** (Millsp.). comb. nov.
Euphorbia cayensis Millsp. Torrya, 4:172. 1904.

Coastal whitelands of Joulter's Cays and the Berry Islands:—Endemic.

3. **Chamaesyce Wilsonii** sp. nov.

Glabra purpureo-cinerea diffuso-prostratis multo-remosissimis, ramis tenuissimis divaricatis, foliis carnosis ovatis basi oblique auriculo-cordatis apice obtusis margine integris, stipulis deltoideis blepharo-ciliatis, involucris in dichotomia superiori terminalibusque solitariis cylindro-campanulatis brevissime pedicelatis extus glabris intus dense crispulo-pilosis lobis aristatis glandulis 4 orbiculatis convexis appendices rudimentariis glandulis quintus lobo triangularibus amplior representavit, stylis brevibus stigmata bilobis, capsulae ovatis coccis laeve carinatis, seminibus triangularibus albis angulis acutis faciem laevis.

Plants rosulate prostrate 14–20 cm. in diameter; leaves 2–4 mm. long, 1.5–2.5 mm. broad, seeds 1 mm. x.7 mm.

Whitelands of Castle Island, *Wilson 7795*, type in herb. Field Museum, sheet no. 221,916:—Endemic.

4. **Chamaesyce lecheoides** (Millsp.). comb. nov.
Euphorbia lecheoides Millsp. Field Mus. Bot., 2:163. 1906.

Scrublands of Inagua and Grand Turk Island:—Endemic.

5. **Chamaesyce exumensis** sp. nov.

Glabra purpureo- aut virido-cinerea, caulibus multo-ramosissimis erectis vel declinato-prostratis denudatis ramisque strictis ad articulos brevissimos nodosis, ramis secundariis subtenuis divaricatis, foliis crassis ovatis petiolatis ad basim obliquo-cordatis ad apicem obtusis vel acutis margine integris saepe remote-dentatis praesertim ad apicem discerni potest, stipulis aristatis, involucris in dichotomia superiori terminali-busque solitariis turbinatis brevi pedicelatis extus glabris intus dense barbatis lobis triangularibus ad apicem setaceis glandulis 4 ovatis planis appendice alba integra glandulis quintus lobo triangularibus amplior representavit, staminibus 5 filamentae ad basim cristato-barbatis stylis brevibus profunde bifidis, capsulae ovatae coccis acute-carinatis, semini-bus triangularibus roseo-cinereis farinosis angulis prominens fere rotundis faciem transverse et leve anastomoso-rugosis.

Plants 30 cm. to 1.5 m. tall; leaves 3–10 mm. long, 2–6 mm. broad; seeds 1.1 mm. long, .8 mm. broad. The plants have much the general appearance of C. cayensis though the likeness entirely disappears on intimate examination.

Coastal sands and whitelands and sand filled pockets in rocks. Great Exuma, on Stocking Island, *Britton & Millspaugh 3071* **type** in herb. Field Museum sheet No. 174,208. Eleuthera, at the southernmost end, *Britton & Millspaugh 5620*. Little San Salvador, *Britton & Millspaugh 5666*. Cat Island, the Bight vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5804*. Ship Channel Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh 2747*. Cay north of Wide Opening, *Britton & Millspaugh 2777, 2779*. Conception Island, *Britton & Millspaugh 5987, 5996*. Watling's Island, Cockburntown vicinity and at Graham's Harbor, *Britton & Millspaugh 6143, 7239*. Rum Cay, at Port Nelson, *Coker 452; Brace 3927*. Long Island, Clarencetown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 6323*. Great Ragged Island, *Wilson 7807*. Crooked Island, Landrail Point, *Brace 4588*. Fortune Island, on the south side, *Brace 4179*:—Endemic.

Referred to by Prof. Coker as *Euphorbia cayensis* Millsp.

In Praenuncia I, I remarked upon this plant under *Euphorbia flexuosa* Kth. Since then I have had an opportunity of examining the type of Kunth's species and found, as I apprehended, that our species is plainly distinct from his, which, in reality, is a true Chamaesyce buxifolia.

6. **Chamaesyce Bracei** (Millsp.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia Bracei Millsp. Field Mus. Bot., 2:159. 1906.

Whitelands of Abaco and Man-o-War Cay:—Endemic.

7. **Chamaesyce vaginulata** (Griseb.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia vaginulata Griseb. Fl. Brit. W. I., 52. 1859.

Rocky whitelands. Inagua, Little Inagua and Grand Turk Island:—Endemic.

8. **Chamaesyce hypericifolia** (Linn.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia hypericifolia Linn. Sp. Pl. 454. 1753.

In open and grassy situations in good soils throughout the archipelago:—Bermuda, the southern United States, West Indies, Mexico to South America. Old World tropics.

9. **Chamaesyce brasiliensis** (Lam.) Small, Fl. S. E. U. S., 712. 1903.
Euphorbia brasiliensis Lam. Dict., 2:423. 1790.

Open places and grassy coverts of New Providence and Eleuthera:—South Florida to Arizona and southward to Brazil; the West Indies.

The most apparent characters separating this species from its near

congeners are: its tenuous branchlets, short-ciliate stipules, and its black seeds with but two ridges transversing the dorsal facets.

10. **Chamaesyce Blodgettii** (Engelm.). Small, ibid.

Euphorbia Blodgettii Engelm. Hitchc. in Rep. Mo. Bot. Gard., 4:126. 1893.

On rocks, sands, whitelands, and in pot holes throughout the archipelago from the southern coast of Great Bahama southward:—South Florida, Jamaica, and the Caymans.

11. **Chamaesyce prostrata** (Ait.) Small, ibid. 713.

Euphorbia prostrata Ait, Hort. Kew , 2:139. 1789.

Grassy places on New Providence and Grand Turk Island:—Bermuda; North Carolina to Missouri and southward to Brazil and Peru; the West Indies.

12. **Chamaesyce hirta** (Linn.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia hirta Linn. Sp. Pl., 454 ante. 1753

Euphorbia pilulifera Linn. Sp. Pl., 454 post. 1753.

Both the erect and the prostrate form (*Euphorbia pilulifera* var. *procumbens* Boiss.) are frequent in cultivated grounds and along paths from Andros and New Providence to Inagua:—Bermuda; South Florida; the West Indies and Mexico; American and Old World tropics.

The species exists in three forms: the ascending or erect form (*Euphorbia pilulifera* and *hirta* Linn., *E. globulifera* Kunth., *E. capitata* Lam.); the same but with purple-tinged or maculate leaves (*E. pilulifera discolor* Engelm.); and the decumbent or prostrate form (*E. pilulifera procumbens* Boiss., *E. procumbens* D. C., *E. ophthalmica* Pers., *E. obliterata* Jacq., *E. gemella* Lag.). I cannot concede even varietal rank to these forms, especially as plants exist in this herbarium having *E. pilulifera* and *E. pilulifera procumbens* springing from the same rootstock; and others with *E. pilulifera* and *E. pilulifera discolor* on the same stem. All plants in our region having multicellular amber-colored hairs and ovate, acute, sharply serrate leaves, are the species.

13. **Chamaesyce Berteriana** (Balb) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Berteriana Balbis, in Spr. Syst., 3:794. 1826.

Redlands of Exuma, Long Island, Atwood's Cay, Mariguana and Castle Island:—Hayti and Porto Rico southward to Guadeloupe and Martinique.

14. **Chamaesyce Brittonii** (Millsp.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Brittonii Millsp. Field Mus. Bot., 2:159. 1906.

Whitelands of New Providence near Nassau:—Endemic.

3. **POINSETTIA** R. Grah., Edinb. N. Phil. Jour., 20:412. 1836.

Type species: *Euphorbia pulcherrima* Willd. ex Klotzsch in Otto & Dietr. Allg. Gartenz. 2:27. 1834.

1. **Poinsettia heterophylla** (Linn.) Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 104. 1860.
Euphorbia heterophylla Linn. Sp. Pl., 649. 1753.

Grassy places in good soil, throughout the archipelago:—Bermuda; Illinois to Montana southward to Florida, the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America tropics.

From thorough field examination in a large number of localities I am convinced that the supposed *E. havanensis* Willd. of South Florida and the Bahamas is nothing more than a form of the above species. Not only is this form very frequently found intermixed with the species but the two occur often upon the same plant. There are in this herbarium several sheets that show two forms of this species growing upon the same stem. Of these the Bahamian instances are as follows:

Poinsettia havanensis (Willd.) *Euphorbia havanensis* Willd. Boiss.,
and D. C. Prodr., 15:73 1862.
Poinsettia graminifolia (Mx.) *Euphorbia graminifolia* Mx. Fl. Bor. Am., 2:210. 1803.

Collected at the southeast end of Watling's Island by Mr. Percy Wilson *7317* together with the next:

Poinsettia havanensis (Willd.)
and
Poinsettia cyathophora Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 104. 1859.

Collected by Mr. Wilson with the last and under the same field number; and from Abaco and Great Bahama by Mr. Brace *1503, 3499*.

Poinsettia heterophylla (Linn.) Kl. & Gke.
and
Poinsettia prunifolia Kl. & Gke. ibid.

Collected on New Providence at Nassau by Mr. Curtiss, *73*.

Poinsettia heterophylla (Linn.) Kl. & Gke.
and
Poinsettia havanensis (Willd.).

Collected on Eleuthera near Governor's Harbor by Britton & Millspaugh *5536;* this colony also showed a large number of pure *heterophylla* and of pure *havanensis*.

4. **TITHYMALUS** Adans. Fam., 2:355. 1763.

Type species: *Euphorbia Peplus* L. Sp. Pl., 456. 1753.

1. **Tithymalus trichotomus** (Kth.) Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 81. 1860.
Euphorbia trichotoma (Kth.) in H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Spec., 2:60. 1817.

Coastal sands on Allen's Cay, Great Bahama and Andros:--South Florida; Cuba, and the Cayman Islands.

5. EUPHORBIODENDRON gen. nov.

Arbores, arbusculae vel frutices latex ex vulneribus profunderunt. Ramis crassiusculis inferne denudatis cicatricosis superne ad ramis terminalibus foliosis. Folia sparsa, integra saepe ampla. Cymae corymbosae 1–pleurocephalae ex axillis supremis vel subterminalibus. Involucrum majusculum; glandulis quinis; styli inferne plus minus longe coaliti, longiusculi bifidi, apice rarius incrassati. Semina laevia semper ecarunculata. § *Laurifoliae* Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:105.

1. **Euphorbiodendron gymnonotum** (Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia gymnonota Urban, Symb. Antill., 4:396. 1908.

Coppices. Watling's Island, and Fortune Island to Inagua:—Endemic.

Referred to in Praenuncia–I as *Euphorbia punicea;* also by Grisebach, Hitchcock, and Coker.

The other species in this genus are:

EUPHORBIODENDRON PUNICEUM (Sw.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia punicea Sw., Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ., 76. 1788.

Poinsettia punicea Kl. & Gke., Tricocc. 102. 1860.

Habitat:—Jamaica.

EUPHORBIODENDRON HELENAE (Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Helenae Urban, Symb. Antill., 4:393. 1908.

Euphorbia punicea Griseb., Fl. Br. W. I., 53. 1862.

Habitat:—Cuba.

EUPHORBIODENDRON TROYANUM (Urban) comb. nov.

Euphorbia troyana Urban loc. cit., 394.

Habitat:--Jamaica.

EUPHORBIODENDRON FULVUM (Stapf) comb. nov.

Euphorbia fulva Stapf, Bul. Kew., 294. 1907.

Euphorbia elastica Alt. & Rose, Bul. Inst. Med. Nac. Mex., 1:1905 non Jumelle.

Habitat:—Mexico.

EUPHORBIODENDRON CALYCULATUM (Kth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia calyculata Kunth in H. B. K. nov. Gen. et Sp., 2:59. 1817.

Tithymalus calyculatus Kl. & Gke., Tricocc., 81. 1860.

Habitat:—Mexico.

EUPHORBIODENDRON LATAZI (Kth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia Latazi Kunth, loc. cit., 58.

Habitat:—New Grenada.

EUPHORBIODENDRON CESTRIFOLIUM (Kth.) comb. nov.

Euphorbia cestrifolia Kth. loc. cit., 59.

Habitat:—Peru.

EUPHORBIODENDRON CUBENSIS (Boiss.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia cubensis Boiss. in D. C. Prodr., 15:1265. 1864.
Habitat:—Cuba.

EUPHORBIODENDRON DUSSII (Kr. et Urban) comb. nov.
Euphorbia Dussii Kr. & Urban, in Duss. Fl. Ant. Franc., 44. 1897.
Habitat:—Martinique.

EUPHORBIODENDRON GUDOTI (Boiss.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia Gudoti Boiss., loc. cit., 106. 1862.
Habitat:—New Grenada.

EUPHORBIODENDRON LAURIFOLIUM (Juss.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia laurifolia Juss. in Lam. Dict., 2:418. 1790.
Habitat:—Peru.

EUPHORBIODENDRON SINCLAIRIANUM (Bth.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia Sinclairiana Benth. in Bot. Voy. Sulph., 163. 1844.
Habitat:—Panama region.

6. **ARTHROTHAMNUS** Kl. & Gke. Monatsb. Akad. Berl., 251. 1859.
Type species: *Euphorbia tirucalli* L. Sp. Pl., 452. 1753.

1. **Arthrothamnus cassythoides** (Boiss.) comb. nov.
Euphorbia cassythoides Boiss. Cent. Euph., 20. 1860.
Sandy soil. Andros:—Cuba.

7. **EUPHORBIA** Linn. Sp. Pl., 450. 1753.
Type species: *Euphorbia antiquorum* Linn. Sp. Pl., 450. 1753.

1. **Euphorbia lactea** Haw. Pl. Succ., 127. 1812.

Widely escaped from cultivation and in many places forming dense thickets. New Providence, Cat Island, Watling's, Long Island and Inagua:—West Indies and Mexico. Naturalized from India and the Maluccas.

Referred by Mrs. Northrop and Prof. Hitchcock to *Euphorbia antiquorum*.

Croton Cascarilla.

On account of the doubt that has surrounded this species, as well as the interest in Cascarilla bark economically, it has been the object of special investigation by all of our collectors. No plant agreeing with the plate of Catesby has been found. Wherever we have seen the bark gathered for the market, or for native use, it has been called Sweetwood bark and was taken from the stems and branches of Croton eluteria (L.) Sw. (*Clutia eluteria* Linn.). Linnaeus himself says, in his Flora

Zeylanica, that Sweet bark and Cascarilla are the same; and in his Materia Medica that Cascarilla bark is the *Ricinoides elaeagni folio* of Catesby. Catesby says, in the place referred to by Linnaeus (Carolina 2:46), "*An Ricinoides Aeleagini folio.* The Ilathera bark. These shrubs grow plentifully on most of the Bahama Islands; seldom above ten Feet high, and rarely so big as a Man's Leg" etc. On page xxxviii he refers to the natives collecting Ilathera bark as a means of support, and to the fact that Cascarilla bark is another common name just as frequently used among the natives.

The remarks of Catesby, his description, and the references of Linnaeus all indicate plainly that he depicts in his plate 46 the plant from which the common product is gathered. This must bear the name Croton eluteria (Linn.) Sw. As to the drawing, that has proved so misleading to all authors since its appearance on account of the narrow leaves and long petioles depicted, one need only examine his plates 40 (Rhus Metopium) and 42 (Jacaranda caerulea) of vol. i, to be assured of his inaccuracy in the matter of proportions.

There remain not the least doubt but that Linnaeus' *Clutia Cascarilla* is synonymous with his Clutia Eluteria, and that his *Croton Cascarilla* of the second edition of the Species Plantarum, and Bennett's *Croton Cascarilla* of the Journal of the Linnean Society, 4:30, 1860, (of which I have had the opportunity to examine the type) are synonymous with the Croton linearis of Jacquin.

The synonomy of the two species is as follows:

Croton eluteria (L.) Sw. Prod. Veg. Ind. Occ., 100. 1788.

Clutia eluteria Linn. Sp. Pl., 1042 (ante). 1753.

Clutia Cascarilla Linn. Sp. Pl., 1042 (post). 1753.*

Croton Cascarilla Benn. Jour. Linn. Soc., 4:30. 1860, as to references.

Once common in the Bahamas but becoming quite scarce.

Croton linearis Jacq. Pl. Carib., 32. 1760.

Croton cascarilla Linn. Sp. Pl., ed. 2:1424. 1763. Excluding reference to Catesby.

Croton cascarilla Benn. Jour. Linn. Soc., 4:30. 1860 as to his specimen and the description.

Croton Fergusonii Small, Fl. Southeastern U.S., 695. 1908.

Croton cascarilla var. *linearis* Willd. Sp. Pl., 4: 532. 1805.

A very common coastal species showing a multitude of races in the Bahamas, the extremes of leaf form being:

*Linnaeus draws his description of this species from Catesby's plate 46. vol. ii, and errs in his statement "Habitat in Carolina." Catesby says "Bahama."

Leaves linear 4.5 cm. x 1.5 mm. Eleuthera, *Britton & Millspaugh 5551*.

Leaves linear-oblong 5.5 cm. x 0.8 cm. Watling's Island, *idem 6164*.

Leaves oblong-lanceolate 3.5 cm. x 1 cm.
Leaves elliptic-oblong 4 cm. x 1.5 cm.
Leaves obovate 2.2 cm. x 1.3 cm.
} On same plant but different branches. Watling's, *idem 6177*.

Croton bahamensis sp. nov.

Frutex 1–2 m. alt. sub-di-trichotome ramosus pipero-aromaticus ramis ramulisque teretis infra glabris supra stellato (albo) tomentosis, foliis petiolis limbum 4-plo brevioribus penninervio basi 2-patellari glanduligeris lanceolatis acuminatis mucronatis ad basim breviter oblique-rotundatis, supra viridis ex equae distans stellato-pubescentibus subtus dense stellato-tomentosus, stellae ad centro granularibus, margine subintegris vel crenato-dentatis cum tota sinu stipitato-glandulosis, stipulis fimbriatis stipitato-glandulosis; racemis terminalibus subdensifloris, calycis foem. laciniis oblongis tota stellato-pilosis stylis ad basi 4-fidis monile-villosis stigmae circinnatae, calycis masc. non glanduligeris, petala alba cymbiforma apice minute fimbriata staminibus 35–50; capsulis globosis profunde sulcatis infra glabris supra et in sulcam longe pilosis, seminibus nigro-fuscis coccinelliformis, rugae laeve costaeformae, carunculo gilvo-cereo.

Near C. humilis. Leaves 3–7 cm. long, 0.6–1.8 cm. broad; capsules 4 mm. diameter; seeds 3 mm. long, 2 mm. broad.

Open pastures and in thickets bordering openings. Eleuthera, near Rock Sound, *Britton & Millspaugh 5574* **type** (4 sheets of same in herb. Field Museum Nos. 198402–3–4–5). Cat Island, Port Howe vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh, 5954, Hitchcock, Rothrock 566*. Conception Island, *Britton & Millspaugh 6021*. Watling's Island, Graham's Harbor to Columbus' Monument, *Britton & Millspaugh 6176*, Southeast End, *Wilson 7330*. Mariguana, Abraham Bay vicinity, *Wilson 7486*. Rum Cay, Road to Sclaters, *Brace 3979*. Long Island, old pasture near Clarencetown, *Britton & Millspaugh 6240*, and in a thicket nearby, *6246*. Fortune Island, on Hanna Hill, *Brace 4064*, and Cove Road to the southside *4165*. Acklin's Island, at Spring Point, *Brace 4293*.

Referred to in Praenuncia I and by Prof. Hitchcock as C. humilis.

Centaurium Brittonii Millspaugh & Greenman, sp. nov.

Herba annua pusilla erecta 5–15 cm. alta glaberrima a basi plerumque ramosissima ; caulibus quadrangularibus et plus minusve anguste alatis

subdichotomo-ramosis; foliis oppositis sessilibus, primis oblongo-spathulatis, ceteris oblongo-lanceolatis vel linearis 3–12 mm. longis 15mm. latis plerumque acutis integris; floribus longe pedicellatis tetrameris, pedicellis gracilis usque ad 2 cm. longis; calyce circiter 5 mm. longo, laciniis lineari-attenuatis tubo multo longioribus; corolla alba 6–10 mm. longa, lobis elliptico-oblongis 4–4.5 mm. longis retusis vel irregulariter et minute dentatis; stigmate bilamellato; capsula elliptico-lanceolata circiter 8 mm. longa e calyce persistente exsertis; semina subsphaerica foveolato-reticulata.

A low, much-branched annual having much the aspect of Centaurium divaricatum (Schaffner) Millsp. & Greenm. comb. nov. (*Erythræa divaricata* Schaffn. ex. Schlecht. Bot. Zeit., 1855, p. 920), but readily distinguished by its profuse subdichotomous branching and small white flowers; from C. tetramerum (Schiede) Eastw., a species of similar habit and tetramerous flowers, C. Brittonii differs in having white flowers with retuse or minutely dentate corolla-lobes and smaller capsules.

Sandy roadsides and rocky scrublands. Watling's Island, northwest of Cockburntown, March 15, 1907, *Britton & Millspaugh 6224* (hb. Field Mus. cat. No. 198651) **Type.** Great Exuma, near Georgetown, Feb. 22, 1905, *Britton & Millspaugh 3125*. Eleuthera, vicinity of Eleuthera Point, Feb. 24, 1907, *Britton & Millspaugh 5632*.

Heliotropium Nashii sp. nov.

Caulibus suffruticosis prostratis diffusis ramosissimis glabris; foliis sessilis cum pila griseo strigosis laxe vestitis oppositis ascendentibus ovatis acuminatis 1.5–2 mm. longis 0.8–1 mm. latis internodam aequalibus margine integris non revolutis; inflorescentia in axilis supremis solitariis, flores sessilis vel subsessilis, sepalae ovatis acuminatis inaequalis vix a foliis recens discerni potest, corallae albae 2 mm. longae lobis ovatis acuminatis inequalibus patentibus tubum tres partes brevior; staminae sessilis ad tubo corrollam supramedium coalitis; stylus ovariam semel brevior crassis erectis, stigma incrassata peltata 4-lobata apice producto mamillata; drupa ovata 1 mm. diam. plane sulcatim in carpellae quatior, seminae cuneiformae facies duo planis tertius (dorsalis) convexis.

Scrublands. Inagua, near Mathewtown, *Nash & Taylor, 1011* **Type;** *Hitchcock, Dec. 3, 1890.*

Referred by Prof. Hitchcock to *H. microphyllum* Sw.

The genus Varronia, in so far as it is represented in our Bahamian collections, may be considered as follows:

VARRONIA P. Br. Hist. Jam., 172. 1756.

Type species: *Lantana corymbosa* L. Sp. Pl., 628. 1753.

Flowers in globose heads.

Calyx teeth filiform; leaves coarsely dentate. 1. **V. globosa.**

Calyx teeth deltoid; leaves entire or few toothed. 2. **V. bahamensis.**

Flowers in spikes.
Leaves linear-oblong; filaments pilose at the base. 3. **V. Brittonii.**
Leaves spatulate-obovate; filaments not pilose. 4. **V. lucayana.**

1. **Varronia globosa** Jacq. Enum. Pl. Carib., 14. 1760.
Cordia globosa H. B. K. Nov. Gen. et Sp., 3: 76. 1818.

Scrublands and old fields. Andros, at Kemp Bay, *Brace 5028*. Watling's at the north end, *Britton & Millspaugh 6208*. Long Island, near Clarencetown, *Britton & Millspaugh 6223*, *Coker 501*:— Florida Keys: Cuba to Porto Rico: Jamaica; Grand Cayman. Also credited to the French Antilles, Venuezula, and Panama.

2. **Varronia bahamensis** (Urban), comb. nov.
Cordia bahamensis Urban Symb. Ant., 1: 392. 1899.

Coppices, scrublands, pinelands, and whitelands. Man-o-War Cay, *Brace 1586*. Abaco, at Marsh Harbor, *Brace 1601*. Great Bahama, at Barnett's Point, *Britton & Millspaugh 2645;* at Eight Mile Rocks, *Brace 3733*, and at West End, *Brace 3536*. Andros, at Nichol's Town, *Northrop 376*, *Brace 6719*, *6842;* along road to Conch Sound, *Brace 6822;* Mastic Point vicinity, *Brace 7095*. New Providence, at Waterloo, *E. G. Britton 6620;* at Fox Hills, *Wight 194;* near Carmichael, *Eggers 4193;* near Nassau, *Hitchcock*, *Coker 77*, *106*, *Curtiss 78;* Blue Hills, *Millspaugh 2075;* at South Beach, *Britton 47*, *Millspaugh 2119;* along Fox Hills road, *Britton & Brace 373*. Eleuthera, along path from Harbor Island to Spanish Wells and from Harbor Island to the Bluff, *E. G. Britton 6494*, *6516;* along the path from the Glass Window to Harbor Island, *Britton & Millspaugh 5384*, *5401;* Governor's Harbor vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5456*, *Hitchcock;* Rock Sound vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5580*. Conception Island, *Britton & Millspaugh 5993*. Cat Island, Orange Creek vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5761;* at Port Howe, *Hitchcock;* at the southwest end, *Wilson 7199*. Watling's, Cockburntown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 6058*, *Wilson 7209;* at the southeast end, *Wilson 7264;* *Hitchcock*. Rum Cay, near Port Nelson, *Coker 443*, *Brace 3972*. Great Guana Cay, *Britton & Millspaugh 2893*. Great Exuma, near Georgetown, *Britton & Millspaugh 2924*. Long Island, Clarencetown vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 6296*. Crooked Island, at Landrail Point, *Brace 4648*. Fortune Island, *Hitchcock*, *Brace 4038*. Mariguana, Abraham Bay vicinity, *Wilson 7498*. Inagua, *Hitchcock*:—Endemic.

The species includes a large number of races the extremes represented in the collections being: *Brace's 3536*, from the west end of Great Bahama, with leaves 1.5–2.5 cm. long and 0.4–0.7 cm. wide and on young shoots 5.5–6.5 cm. long and 1.5–2 cm. broad; and *Britton &*

Millspaugh 6058, from Watling's near Cockburntown, with leaves 4.4–5 cm. long and 2–3 cm. broad and on young shoots 7–8 cm. long by 3.5–4 cm. broad.

The species is referred by Mrs. Northrop to *Cordia lima* R. & S., and by Prof. Hitchcock to *Cordia globosa* H. B. K. and *Cordia sp.*

3. **Varronia Brittonii** sp. nov.

Ramis teretibus tenuis glabris junioribus pulverentis; foliis 1.5–3 cm. longis 2.5–4 mm. latis, linearo-oblongis ad basim cuneatis ad apicem truncatis vel rotundatis raro acutis infrequens crenato-dentatis, pagina minute scabris et resino-punctatis; pedunculis terminalibus spicis aequalibus vel brevioribus; calyce pulverentis corollam duplo brevioribus, limbus 4–5 dentatis dentibus deltoideus, corollae 5-lobatis lobis deltoideis vel triangulo-ovatis inaequaliter et diversiter repando-dentatis; filamentae ad tubo corollam infra medium coalitis ad basim pilosis antheram longioribus, antherae in corollam inclusit; drupa 2–2.5 mm. longis in calyce persistens plane inclusis.

The species differs from V. bahamensis it its spicate inflorescence, leaf form, size and texture and all its minor characters. It differs from V. angustifolia Desv. (*Cordia angustifolia* R. & S.) which has [type seen] narrowly lanceolate, acute, petiolate leaves, papillose-scabrous above, woolly beneath and dentate throughout the margin.

Coppices and scrublands. Great Bahama, at Eight Mile Rocks, *Britton & Millspaugh 2481* **Type**; *Brace 3710.* Andros at Fresh Creek, *Northrop 619;* at Deep Creek, *Brace 5210.* Eleuthera, at Governor's Harbor, *Britton & Millspaugh 5426;* at Gregorytown, *Coker 378.* Cat Island, Orange Creek vicinity, *Britton & Millspaugh 5737.* Long Island, near Clarencetown, *Britton & Millspaugh 6306; Coker 496.*—Cuba, C. *Wright 3114* in Herb. Torrey, New York Botanical Garden. This sheet has two plants attached thereto, one being this species, the other V. LEPTOCLADA (Urban & Britton) (*Cordia leptoclada* Urban & Britton in Urban Symb., 5:478).

The collections show a race with somewhat narrower leaves than those of the type.

Referred by Prof. Coker to *Cordia cylindristachya* R. & S., and by Mrs. Northrop to *Cordia angustifolia* R. & S.

4. **Varronia lucayana** sp. nov.

Frutices humilis diffusis 1–1.8m. altus, ramis teretibus glabris cicatrici foliorum delapsorum valide scabris, ramules junior nonihil ferrugineo-pulverentis; foliis 0.7–2cm. longis 0.4–0.8cm. latis obovato-spathulatis ad basim coarctatis, apice truncatis inaequaliter repando-dentatis, utrinque pagina puberulo-scabris et resino-punctatis, petiolae 1–1.5mm. longis ferrugineo-pulverentis; inflorescentia spicata ramulorum junior terminalia, spicae 1–1.5cm. longa pauciflora pedunc-

ulae 0.5–0.8 cm. longa; calyce corollam circa tres partes brevioribus, limbus 5-dentatis dentae inaequalis obtuso-triangulatis: corollae glabra alba, limbus inaequaliter 5-lobatus, lobis ovatis crenato-dentatis; filamentae ad tubo corollam supra medium coalitis ad basim non pilosis antheram brevioribus, antherae in corollam inclusit; drupa 2.5–3 mm. longa in calyce persistens semisepultus.

Rocky plains. Acklin's Island, at Spring Point, *Brace 4245*. Mariguana, near Abraham Bay and at South East Point, *Wilson 7533, 7586*. South Caicos Island, *Wilson 7672*. Inagua, on James' Hill, *Nash & Taylor 1175*. **Type**:–Endemic.

Psychotria undata Jacq. Hort. Schoenb., 3: 5. 1798.

We had several opportunities, on the north end of Watling's Island, to compare living specimens of this species with P. bahamensis Millsp.** The leaves of P. undata were, in every case, strongly wavy throughout their length, while those of P. bahamensis were always plane. P. undata is a much larger shrub and has deeper green leaves.

Catesbaea foliosa sp. nov.

§ *Erectiflorae*. Frutex aculeatus vel eaculeatus ramis validis cortice laxis albogriseis ramulis dense et minute resino-setulosis, foliis crassis fuscoviridis lineari-spathulatis vel obovatis sub-sessilis, apice obtusis raro mucronulatis margine integris revolutis supra vernicosis, flores pedicellatis, calycis dentibus subulatis obtusis explicatis minute setulosis, bacca alba globosa, seminibus rubidis ovatis planis utrinque facies ad centro umbonatis.

A thick branched, spreading shrub 1 to 2 m. high; leaves 0.8 to 1 cm. long, 2 to 6 mm. broad; fruit 3 mm. in diameter, the persistent sepals 1 mm. long; seeds 1.7 mm. long, 1.5 mm. broad.

Scrublands. Mariguana, Abraham Bay vicinity, *Wilson 7507;* five miles west of Southeast Point, *idem 7555*. Crooked Island, road to Stopper Hill, *Brace 4785; Hitchcock.** Fortune Island, Forsyth Road, *Brace 4210*, Acklin's Island, at Abercorn, *idem 4473*. Inagua, Miner's Tent to Balsam Hill, *Nash & Taylor 1272.** Grand Turk Island, *idem 3771.** Caicos Islands, on West Caicos, *Wilson 7761* **type**, in herb. Field Museum sheet No. 221880.

Referred to by Prof. Hitchcock as C. parviflora.

Callicarpa Hitchcockii sp. nov.

Frutex scandens ramis divaricatis pallido-gilvis ramulis cum cymis dense furfuraceo-ferrugineo-tomentosis, foliis bicoloribus crassis anguste oblanceolatis ad basim attenuatis ad apicem obtusis valide petiolatis, margine revolutis integris supranitidis ad nerviam profunde sulcatis infra prominente nervatis dense stellato-lanatis ; cymis supra-

* Referred, in Praenuncia—I, to C. campanulata. ** Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard., 3: 451. 1905.

axillaribus corymbosis submultifloris pedunculo petiolum bis superante folio triplo brevioribus, calyce glabris resino-punctatis obscuriter vel nequaquam dentatis; bacca glabra minute rugosa et resino-punctata.

A climbing shrub 2–3 m. high with a strong odor of fenugreek. Leaves 2–2.5 cm. long, 5–7 mm. broad, petioles 4 mm. long.

It differs strongly from C. fulva Rich. the type of which has ovate-lanceolate acuminate sharply dentate leaves up to 10 cm. long and 3.5 cm. wide (fide Briquet); from C. ferruginea Sw. which has lanceolate membranous leaves also dentate or dentate-serrate; and from C. cubensis Urban which has ovate or elliptic-ovate leaves woolly beneath (not stellate) 3 to 6 cm. long, 1.5 to 3.5 cm. broad and are subtruncate or rotund at the base.

Shrubbery edge of a rocky plain back of the settlement of Port Howe, Cat Island, *Britton & Millspaugh 5946;* The Bight, on the edge of a coppice back of The Point, *ibid. 5819;* and in the edge of a coppice over the hill East of the last station, *ibid. 5913* **type.** Prof. Hitchcock's specimens were collected at or near the first station mentioned above, in October, 1890. Mr. Brace also returns the species from a savanna on the west side of Andros Island across from Mastic Point (*7100*), and from a pine barren near Mastic Point itself (*6965*):—Endemic.

Since I included this species under *C. fulva* Rich. in Praenuncia–I, I have had the kind assistance of Professors C. de Candolle, Le Compte and Briquet in establishing its status through comparisons of our material in their herbaria, Prof. Briquet has the type of Richard's C. fulva in Linden's Cuban 2066 and has favored me with a sketch of the same which satisfies me of my error in first considering our material to be that species. Prof. Robinson, Gray Herbarium, Cambridge, Mass., has also kindly loaned this Museum the Wright sheets of Callicarpa, from Cuba, from each of which our species is distinct.

Solanum didymacanthum Millsp. Field Mus. Bot., 2: 183. 1909.

After persistent search Dr. Britton succeeded in finding this species, both in flower and ripe fruit, on Columbus' Point, near Port Howe, Cat Island, Prof. Hitchcock's and Prof. Rothrock's original station. The doubtful mark may now be removed from line 12 of the original description reading: "corolla alba (?)"; and the words "Bacca ignota" are to be replaced by: Fructae sessilae globosae aurantiaceae translucidae basi et apice saepe compressis sepalis persistente non longiore.

Cestrum pallidum Lam. Encycl., 1:688. 1783.

One of Prof. Hitchcock's Cat Island sheets, recently secured by this Museum, is this species. The two sheets in the herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden are, however, C. bahamense Britton.

NATIVE PLANT NAMES.*

Above all	Tecoma bahamensis
Abraham bush	Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus
Almond	Catappa Catappa
Bamboo	Agave bahamana
Bastard Torch	Ocotea Catesbyana
Bay Bean	Canavalia sps.
Bay Cedar	Suriana maritima
Bay Geranium	Ambrosia hispida
Bay Hops	Ipomoea pes-caprae
Bay Lavender	Tournefortia gnaphaloides
Bay Marigold	Borrichia arborescens
Bay Rush**	Zamia sps. Echites umbellata
Bay top	Coccothrinax argentea
Bay Wormwood	Croton linearis
Bean, bay	Canavalia sps.
Beefwood	Torrubia longifolia
Benny	Sesamum indicum
Black Buttonwood	Conocarpus erecta
Black Ebony	Pera bumeliaefolia
Black-eyed Susan	Abrus precatorius
Black Mangrove	Avicennia nitida
Black Torch	Erithalis fruticosa, Amyris elemifera
Blolly	Torrubia longifolia
Boar-hog bush	Callicarpa Hitchcockiana
Bow pidgeon	Coccoloba Krugii
Boxwood	Jacaranda caerulea
Brier	Anthacanthus acicularis
Brier, China	Smilax bahamensis
Broom brush	Evolvulus arbuscula
Buffalo top	Thrinax microcarpa
Bullrush	Uniola spicata
Bull's wood	Hypelate trifoliata
Butter bough	Exothea paniculata
Buttercup	Turnera ulmifolia
Buttonwood	Conocarpus erecta

*Only such names as have been given to us personally, by natives while confronting the plant indicated, are included in this list.

**This appellation belongs properly to Zamia sps. The only locality in which it is applied to Echites, so far as we know, is on Cat Island where a starch, similar to that made from Zamias, is manufactured from its tubers.

Buttonwood, black	Conocarpus erecta
Buttonwood, white	Conocarpus sericea
Candlewood	Dodonea Ehrenbergii, Phialanthus myrtilloides
Cane, wild	Panicum divaricatum
Canker berry	Solanum bahamense
Cascarilla bark	Croton linearis
Cassava wood	Dipholis salicifolia
Cathartic bark	Thevetia Thevetia
Cat's paw	Solanum didymacanthum
Cedar, bay	Suriana maritima
Chew stick	Gouania domingensis
China	Smilax Beyrichii
China brier	Smilax bahamensis
Christmas vine *	Ipomoea antillana
Cinnamon	Pimenta Pimenta
Cinnamon bark	Canella Winterana
Cinnecord	Acacia choriophylla
Coco Plum	Chrysobalanus sps.
Coffee, wild	Psychotria sps.
Cow bush	Helicteres spiralis
Crabwood	Coccoloba Krugii,† Gymnanthes lucida
Darling Plum	Reynosia septentrionalis
Day lily	Hymenocallis caribaea
Devil's Pumpkin	Passiflora cuprea
Dildo	Pilocereus and Cephalocereus sps.
Dogwood	Ichthyomethia piscipula
Ebony, black	Pera bumeliaefolia
Elemi, gum	Terebinthus Simaruba
Feather bed	Maba caribaea
Frogwood ‡	Guettarda Krugii
Gardena	Cakile aequalis
Geranium, bay	Ambrosia hispida
Goldenrod	Lantana bahamensis
Granny bush	Croton linearis
Grape, sea	Coccoloba uvifera
Guava, wild	Eugenia bahamensis
Gum Elemi	Terebinthus Simaruba
Gunwood	Tecoma bahamensis

*Used in decorating churches at Christmas.

† "Crab, he like eat um berries, much."

‡ "Frog, he like climb um up."

Hard head	Phyllanthus epiphyllanthus
Haulback	Mimosa bahamensis
Hippo	Asclepias curassavica
Hog bush	Rhachicallis maritima
Hog Palmetto	Pseudophenix Sargentii.
Honeysuckle	Diapedium assurgens
Hops, bay	Ipomoea pes-caprae
Horse bush	Gundlachia domingensis
Horseflesh	Lysiloma Sabicu
Horseradish tree	Moringa Moringa
Hurricane grass	Fimbristylis glomerata
Jackmadá	Eupatorium villosum
Jerusalem Parsley	Chenopodium spathulatum
Jimbay	Lucaena glauca
Joe wood	Jacquinia keyensis
Lavender, bay	Tournefortia gnaphaloides
Lightwood	Lasiocroton
Lignum vitae	Guaicum officinale
Lime, wild	Fagara Fagara
Link vine	Vanilla sps.
Logwood	Haematoxylon campechianum
Love vine	Cuscuta sps.
Madeira	Swietenia Mahogani
Mahogany	Swietenia Mahogani
Manchineel	Hippomane mancinella, Excoecaria lucida
Mangrove	Rhizophora Mangle
Mangrove, black	Avicennia nitida
Mangrove, white	Laguncularia racemosa
Marigold	Stemmodontia bahamensis
Marigold, bay	Borrichia arborescens
Mastic	Sideroxylon foetidissimum
Milk bush	Euphorbia cayensis
Mistletoe	Dendropemon sps.
Mosquito bush	Cassia angustisiliqua
Moujean tea	Lantana balsamifera
Nickers	Guilandina sps.
Old Man's beard	Dendropogon usneoides
Olive	Picrodendron macrocarpum
Pain-in-back	Trema Lamarckiana
Palmetto, hog	Pseudophoenix Sargentii
Parsley, Jerusalem	Chenopodium spathulatum

Pea, pidgeon	Cajanus Cajan
Pepper bush	Croton bahamensis
Pigeon pea	Cajanus Cajan
Pigeon plum	Coccoloba and Chrysobalanus sps.
Plum, coco	Chrysobalanus sps.
Plum, darling	Reynosia septentrionalis
Plum, pigeon	Coccoloba and Chrysobalanus sps.
Poison bush	Hippomane mancinella
Poison wood	Metopium Metopium
Pond top	Sabal Palmetto
Pork bush	Cakile aequalis
Pork-and-doughboy *	Bumelia loranthifolia, Acacia acuifera
Prickly apple	Catesbaea spinosa
Princewood	Exostemma caribaeum
Quinine	Ammocallis rosea
Ram's horn	Pithecolobium keyense
Sage, wild	Lantana sps.
Sapodilla, wild	Mimusops sps.
Satinwood	Fagara flava
Sea Grape	Coccoloba uvifera
Seven year Apple	Genipa clusiaefolia
Shanks	Salmea pterobioides
Shepherd's needle	Bidens leucantha
Silver top	Coccothrinax argentea
Slag	Typha domingensis
Snakeroot	Picramnia pentandra
Stopper	Eugenia axillaris
Stopper, white	Calyptranthes pallens
Strong-back	Bourreria havanensis
Sweet potato	Ipomoea batatas
Sweet William	Ammocallis rosea
Sweetwood bark	Croton eleuteria
Tea, Moujean	Lantana balsamifera
Thyme, wild	Rhachicallis maritima
Torch, bastard	Ocotea Catesbyana
Torch, black	Erithalis fruticosa, Amyris elemifera
Turk's head	Melocactus sps.
What-o'clock †	Jacaranda caerulea
White Buttonwood	Conocarpus sericea

* The thorns are used in lieu of forks in eating pork and dumplings.

† Our guide could not explain reference.

White Mangrove	Laguncularia racemosa
White Stopper	Calyptranthes pallens
Whitewood	Drypetes keyensis
Wild Cane	Panicum divaricatum
Wild Coffee	Psychotria sps.
Wild Guava	Eugenia bahamensis
Wild Lime	Fagara Fagara
Wild Sage	Lantana sps.
Wild Sapodilla	Mimusops sps.
Wild Thyme	Rhachicallis maritima
Woe vine	Cassytha americana
Woman's tongue*	Lysiloma Sabicu
Wormwood, bay	Croton linearis

*Said to allude to the noise made by the pods in a high wind.

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